

1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product name: Eurolite UV-active Stamp Ink, transparent, blue
Eurolite UV-active Stamp Ink, transparent, red
Eurolite UV-active Stamp Ink, transparent, yellow

UFI R690-A0MY-S00D-MJ6D

Capacity 50 ml, 100 ml, 250 ml

REACH Registration No.: not applicable

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses: Marking liquid

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier: Steinigke Showtechnic GmbH
Andreas-Bauer-Straße 5
D-97297 Waldbüttelbrunn
Phone: +49 931 4061-0
Fax: +49 931 4061-700
Homepage: www.steinigke.com
E-Mail: info@steinigke.com
Contact: Mr. Schuster
Phone: +49 931 4061-434
Fax: +49 931 4061-9110
E-Mail: sds@steinigke.de

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Opening hours: +49 931 4061-434 (Mo. – Fr., 8.00 – 16.00 Uhr)
Contact: Mr. Schuster
Phone: +49 931 4061-434
E-Mail: sds@steinigke.de

Czech Republic

Appointed body Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic
Chemical Substances and Biocidal Products Unit
Address Palackého nám. 4, 128 01 Praha 2, Czech Republic
Phone +420 267 082 236
+420 267 082 230
+420 267 082 229
E-mail biocidy(at)mzcr.cz
Website https://www.mzcr.cz/metodicky-vyklad-k-postupu-oznamovani-nebezpecnych-smesi-v-souladu-

2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the mixture

Hazard class	Hazard category	Target organ	Hazard statement
Flammable Liquids	Flam. Liq. 2	---	H225
Serious eye damage	Eye Irrit. 2	---	H319

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statements

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use water (spray jet - do not use full jet), dry extinguishing agents or carbon dioxide for extinction.
P235 + P403 + P233 Keep cool. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P351 + P338 Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

2.3. Other Hazards

None

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3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name		Category	Concentration
Ethanol	CAS Nr.: 64-17-5 EG Nr.: 200-578-6	Flam. Liq. 3, H225 Eye Irrit. 2, H319	50 - 70 %



Hazard statements H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General notes: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing
 Following inhalation: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... if you feel unwell.
 Following skin contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with plenty of water/soap [or shower]. Get medical advice/attention.
 Following eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove
 Following ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed)¹

Eyes: On direct contact with the eye, ethanol causes a burning/stinging pain. Splashes of 40 - 50 % ethanol cause redness and superficial lesions on the mucous membranes of the eye, but these are quickly reversible.
 Skin: Allergic skin reactions are possible in individual cases (dermatitis, also urticaria).
 Inhalation: In acute inhalation exposure, ethanol has a low toxicity. High exposures may cause coughing and lacrimation.
 Ingestion: The symptoms of the acute effect of orally ingested ethanol on the central nervous system are generally known.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed)¹

After exposure to liquid splashes on the eye, rinse the eye continuously; in case of persistent irritation, consult an ophthalmologist.
 Clean contaminated skin with soap and water, re-lubricate if necessary. If signs of irritation become apparent, apply a dermatocorticoid. Further treatment will generally not be necessary. In case of extensive wetting (simultaneous inhalation), however, it is recommended to observe the affected person for signs of alcohol intoxication (restriction of the ability to work and to drive).
 After massive inhalation, supply fresh air. If there are signs of irritation or bronchoconstriction, glucocorticoid administration (at least inhalation) is indicated. Observation of the patient for systemic effects, symptomatic treatment if necessary.
 After oral ingestion of high doses of technical ethanol, gastric lavage (in intubation) should be considered. Further treatment can be analogous to intoxication by alcoholic beverages, especially monitoring cardiovascular function.
 Transport to the hospital for further clarification/observation of the casualty, also with regard to any ingested additional toxins or medicines whose effect may be increased by ethanol.

Recommendations:

Report substance/product and measures taken to the doctor.
 Additional information on substances that may have been contained in the ethanol and on previous/simultaneous medication intake is essential for treatment after accidental ingestion.

5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
 Water (spray jet - do not use full jet)
 Dry extinguishing agents
 Carbon dioxide
 Fight larger fires with alcohol-resistant foam or water spray.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Classes of fire: B liquid or melting substances
 Special protective equipment
 Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.
 Instructions
 Cool surrounding containers with water spray.
 If possible, take container out of dangerous zone.
 Heating causes a rise in pressure, risk of bursting and explosion.
 Shut off sources of ignition.
 Beware of backfire.
 Use only explosion proved equipment.

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6. Accidental release measures

emergency procedures

Evacuate area. Warn affected surroundings.
Use only explosion proved equipment.

Evacuate area. Warn affected surroundings.
Use only explosion proved equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The mixture is weakly water-endangering.
Avoid further spillage or leakage prevented if this is possible without risk.
In case greater quantities intrude into waterways, sewage system or soil, inform appropriate authorities.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Absorb any spilt liquid with an absorbent (e.g. diatomite, vermiculite, sand) and dispose of according to regulations.
Afterwards ventilate area and wash spill site.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For protective equipment: see section 8.2
For disposal: see section 13

7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wash with plenty of soap and water after use.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage rooms and containers:

Storage class (TRGS 510): 3
Keep cool in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store at temperatures not exceeding 25 °C/77 °F.
Protect from sunlight.

Do not store together with gases.
Do not store together with oxidizing agents.
Further informations, see TRGS 510

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

CAS-Nr.	64-17-5	Ingredient		Ethanol		Remarks	Legal basis
		Limit values					
		8 hours		Short term			
Country	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³			
Belgium	1000	1907					liste_valeurs limites_01072014
Denmark	1000	1900			Jf. §3 stk.2		Bekendtgørelse om grænseværdier for stoffer og materialer (kemiske agenser) i arbejdsmiljøet, 28.06.2022
Germany	500	960			2(II) DGF, Y		Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe TRGS 900, Stand 31.01.2018
Estonia	500	1000	1900	1000			Tööl kantserogeenide ja mutageenidega kokkupuute direktiivi 2004/37/EÜ muudatuste ülevõtmisega seotud Vabariigi Valitsuse määruste muutmine, 17.01.2020
Finland	1000	1900	1300	2500			HTP-AVROT 2020
France	1000	1900	5000	9500			Valeurs limites d'exposition professionnelle aux agents chimiques en France, 2022-05
Greece	1000	1900					EXPOSITIONSGRENZWERTE CHEMISCHE FAKTOREN & BIOLOGISCHE INDIKATOREN-BERICHT Auf ChIMIKOYS Faktoren 2019 (Griechische Gesetz, ACGIH, DFG)
Ireland				1000			Code of Practice for the Chemical Agents Regulations 2021
Croatia	1000	1900					2021 Pravilnik o izmjenama i dopunama Pravilnika o zaštiti radnika od izloženosti opasnim kemikalijama na radu, graničnim vrijednostima izloženosti i biološkim graničnim vrijednostima
Latvia	1000						Darba aizsardzības prasības saskarē ar ķīmiskajām vielām darba vietās, 21.02.2023
Lithuania	500	1000	1900	1000			Lietuvos higienos normas HN 23:2011
The Netherlands		260		1900	H		wetten.nl - Regeling - Arbeidsomstandighedenregeling - BWBR0008587

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Norway	500	950				Forskrift om endring i forskrift om tiltaksverdier og grenseverdier for fysiske og kjemiske faktorer i arbeidsmiljøet samt smitterisikogrupper for biologiske faktorer
Austria	1000	1900	2000	3800	60(Mow) 3x	Verordnung des Bundesministers für Arbeit, Soziales und Konsumentenschutz über Grenzwerte für Arbeitsstoffe sowie über krebserzeugende und über fortpflanzungsgefährdende (reproduktionstoxische) Arbeitsstoffe (Grenzwerteverordnung 2011 - GKV 2011), Fassung 26.01.2023
Poland		1900				WYKAZ WARTOŚCI NAJWYŻSZYCH DOPUSZCZALNYCH STĘŻEŃ CHEMICZNYCH I PYŁOWYCH CZYNNIKÓW SZKODLIWYCH DLA ZDROWIA W ŚRODOWISKU PRACY
Romania	1000	1900	5000	9500		HOTARARE (R) 1218 06-09-2006, 29.10.2021
Slovakia	500	960	1000	1920		Nariadenie vlády č. 355/2006 Z. z.Nariadenie vlády Slovenskej republiky o ochrane zamestnancov pred rizikami súvisiacimi s expozíciou chemickým faktorom pri práci (v znení č. 300/2007 Z. z., 471/2011 Z. z., 82/2015 Z. z.)
Slovenia	500	960	1000	1920	Y	P R A V I L N I K o varovanju delavcev pred tveganji zaradi izpostavljenosti kemičnim snovem pri delu
Spain			1000	1910	S	Limites de Exposicion 2023
Sweden	500	1000	1000	1900	V	Hygieniska gränsvärden AFS 2018:1, 2021-09
Switzerland	500	960	1000	1920	SSC	SUVA: Grenzwerte am Arbeitsplatz 2023
Czech Republic	532	1000	1596	3000		Nariadení vlády c. 361 2016-01
Hungary	1000	1900	2000	3800		5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM rendelet, 2023-02
United Kingdom	150	474				EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits 2020

Remarks		
Denmark	Jf.§3 stk.2	§3 The limit values for air pollutants in Annex 2 and the biological limit values in Annex 3 shall be complied with. Subsection 2. Where, in respect of a substance, no numerical value is given in Annex 2 for the short-term limit value or a maximum value, the short-term limit value shall be twice the 8-hour limit value."
Germany	2(II) DGF, Y	Category II Resorptive substances: An exceedance factor (UF) of 2 is set as the basic value (15-minute average). Operational monitoring shall be carried out by metrological averaging over 15 minutes. For substances in the short-term category II, longer exceedance durations (UD) are also permissible as long as the product of the exceedance factor and the exceedance duration is observed. There is no need to fear a risk of fruit damage if the occupational exposure limit value (OEL) and the biological limit value (BEL) are complied with (see point 2.7).
The Netherlands	H	Can be absorbed through the skin
Austria	60(Mow) 3x	Duration (min): 60(Mow) [Mow: as instantaneous value]. Frequency per shift: 3x
Slovenia	Y	If the limit values and BAT values of the substance are observed, there is no risk to the foetus.
Spain	S	Means that a bio-indicator is doubtful as an indicator of exposure to the chemical substance because the quantitative interpretation of its measure is ambiguous (semi-quantitative). These biological indicators should be used as a screening test ("screening") when there is no quantitative test or used as a confirmatory test when quantitative tests are not specific and the origin of the determining factor is doubtful.
Sweden	V	short-term indicative limit: recommended as the highest value that should not be exceeded.
Switzerland	SSC	There is no need to fear damage to the foetus if the MAK value is observed.

PNEC)²

Hazard for Aquatic Organisms

Freshwater	960 µg/L
Intermittent releases (freshwater)	2.75 mg/L
Marine water	790 µg/L
Intermittent releases (marine water)	---
Sewage treatment plant (STP)	580 mg/L sediment dw
Sediment (freshwater)	3.6 mg/kg sediment dw
Sediment (marine water)	2.9 mg/kg

Hazard for Air

Air	No hazards identified
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Hazard for Terrestrial Organisms

Soil	630 µg/kg soil dw
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Hazard for Predators

Secondary poisoning	380 - 720 mg/kg food
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8.2. Exposure controls

Hygiene and safety practice.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling with plenty of soap and water.

Eye/face protection:	Recommended during refilling. Use by official standards (NIOSH, EN 166) tested and approved equipment.
Hand protection:	Wear gloves when refilling. Suitable gloves are: Natural rubber/Natural latex - NR (0,5 mm) (use non-powdered and allergen free products) Polychloroprene - CR (0,5 mm) Nitrile rubber/Nitrile latex - NBR (0,35 mm) Butyl rubber - Butyl (0,5 mm) Fluoro carbon rubber - FKM (0,4 mm) Polyvinyl chloride - PVC (0,5 mm)
Body Protection:	The protection clothing should be solvent resistant.
Respiratory protection:	not mandatory
Additional	not mandatory
Components of	not mandatory

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

	Stamp ink	Ethanol
a) Appearance:	Form: liquid Colour blue,yellow, red	Form: liquid Colour colourless
b) Odour:	characteristic odour	characteristic odour
c) Odour threshold:	> 80 ppm	Data not available
d) pH	6..8 at 20°C	7,0 at 20°C (10g/L)
e) Melting point/	Data not available	- 114°C
f) Initial boiling point	> 75 °C	78 °C
g) Flash point:	≤ 23 °C	12,0 °C, closed cup
h) Evaporation rate:	Data not available	8,3
i) Flammability:	Category 2	400 °C
		Temperature class: T2
j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive	Data not available	3,1 Vol-%, 59 g/m ³ 27,7 Vol-%, 532 g/m ³
k) Vapour pressure:	Data not available	58,0 f hPa at 20 °C 293 hPa at 50 °C
l) Vapour density:	Data not available	1,59
m) Relative density:	Data not available	1,03
n) Solubility(ies):	Totally mixable with water	Totally mixable with water
o) Partition	Data not available	-0,3
p) Auto-ignition temperature:	The product is not spontaneously combustible.	Data not available
q) Decomposition temperature:	Data not available	>= 700 °C
r) Viscosity:	low viscosity	low viscosity
s) Explosive properties:	The product is not explosive, but the formation of explosive vapour-air mixtures is possible.	Vapours form explosive mixtures with air.
t) Oxidising properties:	Data not available	Data not available

9.2. Other information

Density:	1,02 ... 1,04 g/ml at 20 °C	0,79 g/ml at 20 °C
Conductivity:	Data not available	1,35*10 ⁻⁷ S/m at 25 °C

10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

see section 10.3.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with strong oxidants.
Reacts with strong alkalines.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 25 °C/77 °F.

10.5. Incompatible materials

see section 10.3.

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10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

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11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

- (a) acute toxicity The product has not been tested on animals.
LD50 oral - rat - 7,060 mg/kg¹
- (b) skin corrosion/irritation An irritant effect on the skin is expected mainly as a result of defatting, which generally results only from repeated skin contact with liquid ethanol.
Allergic skin reactions (dermatitis, also urticaria) are possible in individual cases. However, there is no evidence for a significant sensitising potential of ethanol.
- (c) serious eye damage/irritation Liquid ethanol causes a burning/stinging pain in the eye on direct contact. Splashes of 40-50% ethanol cause redness and superficial lesions on the mucous membranes of the eye, but these are quickly reversible. In summary, ethanol was rated as moderately irritating to the eye.
- (d) respiratory or skin sensitisation In acute inhalation exposure, ethanol has a low toxicity. Odour becomes noticeable in the range of 80 ppm, the threshold for eye irritation is much higher (> 10000 ppm). High exposures may cause coughing and lacrimation.
- (e) germ cell mutagenicity Mutagenic effects of ethanol have been clearly demonstrated in animal experiments, although the doses were already clearly in the toxic range. Since occupationally permissible ethanol concentrations do not significantly increase the general lifetime internal exposure (cf. "Carcinogenicity"), the mutagenic potential is considered negligible under these conditions.
- (f) carcinogenicity Long-term ingestion of large amounts of ethanol in the form of alcoholic beverages may cause tumours in the mouth, pharynx, larynx, oesophagus, liver and probably also in the mammary gland and intestine in humans.
- (g) reproductive toxicity Occupational inhalation exposure should be kept as low as possible. Since it has been shown that the lifetime internal exposure to ethanol from occupational exposure to 500 ppm is still within the standard deviation of the endogenous exposure, it is estimated that exposure up to this limit does not contribute significantly to cancer risk.
There is no need to fear a risk of fruit damage if the occupational exposure limit or MAK value and the BGW or BAT value are observed.
A fetus-damaging effect (alcohol embryopathy) after oral intake of high doses has been clearly demonstrated. However, the ethanol concentrations in maternal blood at which these effects occur are of a magnitude that is not reached by inhalation exposure in the occupationally relevant concentration range. In animal experiments, concentrations up to 20000 ppm had no effect on the offspring despite toxic effects on the dams.
A fertility-reducing effect and the influencing of sex hormone levels have also only been clearly demonstrated in humans and in animal experiments after oral intake of high doses.
- (h) STOT-single exposure Data not available
- (i) STOT-repeated exposure Data not available
- (j) aspiration hazard Data not available

12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity¹

No known ecotoxic effect.

	Hours	Minimum mg/l	Maximum mg/l	Median mg/l
Fish LC ₅₀	96		15400	
Fish EC ₅₀	96		12900	
Crustaceans LC ₅₀	48		5000	
Crustaceans EC ₅₀	48		10000	

12.2. Persistence and degradability

The product has no negative environmental impact. It is tested in accordance with OECD 301E / EEC 84/449 C3 and is considered readily biodegradable.

With proper releases of low concentrations into adapted biological sewage treatment plants, disturbances of the degradation activity of activated sludge are not to be expected.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

no potential for bioaccumulation

12.4. Mobility in soil

Transport and distribution between environmental compartments has not been determined.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data not available

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12.6. Other adverse effects

Water hazard class from engineering materials to waters

Do not allow product to reach groundwater, bodies of water or sewage systems.

Do not allow product undiluted or unneutralized into wastewater or drainage systems.

13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste code:

Non-hazardous waste according to Waste Catalogue Ordinance.

Product:

Recommendation: Can be incinerated together with household waste in consultation with the waste disposal company and the competent authority, taking into account the necessary technical regulations.

Contaminated packaging:

Recommendation: Contaminated packaging is to be optimally emptied and can be reused after appropriate cleaning. Packaging which can not be cleaned must be disposed of as well as the substance.

14. Transport Information

14.1. UN Number

ADR/COTIF: 1170 IMDG: 1170 IATA: 1170

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR/COTIF: Ethanol or ethanol solution

IMDG: Ethanol or ethanol solution

IATA: Ethanol or ethanol solution

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/COTIF: 33/30 IMDG: 33/30 IATA: 33/30



14.4. Packing group

ADR/COTIF: III IMDG: III IATA: III

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR/COTIF: -- IMDG: -- IATA: --

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR/COTIF: no IMDG: no IATA: no

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol 73/78 and the IBC Code

No transport as bulk according IBC Code.

15. Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National provisions

Employment restrictions Teenager

Water hazard class WGK 1 slightly hazardous to waters

Classification according to the announcement of the list of substances hazardous to water in the Federal Register of 10.08.2017, last update 17.03.2023

Volitale organic compounds According to Directive 2004/42/EC does contain any VOC components.

According to the Swiss Ordinance on the Incentive Tax on Organic Compounds (VOCV), as of 1 January 2018, VOCs on the substance positive list are included.

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

For this product a chemical safety assessment was not carried out.

16. Other information

)¹ Ethanol

GESTIS substance database: entries derived from material data sheet Ethanol

<https://gestis.dguv.de/data?name=010420&lang=en>

)² Ethanol - Brief Profile - ECHA

TRGS 510 Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances

Storage of hazardous substances in non-stationary containers

Futher information:

The present information is currently compiled to the best of our knowledge. It does not claim to be exhaustive. The safety data sheet describes products with regard to requirements for safe handling and should be understood by the user as a guideline. The information provided does not indicate property assurances in the sense of quality descriptions.

Steinigke Showtechnic GmbH excludes any liability for damages resulting from handling or contact with these products.

For general terms and conditions see the back of our invoice or delivery notes as well as under www.steinigke.com.

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